

**The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
and
The United Nations Development Programme**

Country: ETHIOPIA

**Strengthening National Capacities for Disaster Risk
Reduction and Livelihoods Recovery**

**Programme Document
Final Version 7 June 2010**

**UNDP Ethiopia
Addis Ababa**

**The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
and
The United Nations Development Programme**

Country: ETHIOPIA

**Strengthening National Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods
Recovery
Programme Document**

Programme Area	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Programme Title	Strengthening National Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihoods Recovery
UNDAF Outcome(s):	By 2011, significantly strengthened capacities of the Government, communities and other relevant stakeholders to respond to situations that threaten the lives and well being of a significant proportion of a population, which require rapid and appropriate action to ensure their survival, care, protection and recovery while enhancing their resilience to shocks and leading to food security and sustainable livelihoods.
Expected CP Outcome(s):	By 2011, the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to: a) Improved food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihood b) Protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.
Expected Outputs:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity for risk identification, integrating DRR into development planning, disaster preparedness and response system management and overall disaster risk management strengthened at Federal and Regional and Woreda levels 2. Enhanced coordination at national, regional and woreda levels for improved emergency management, disaster risk reduction, food security and long term sustainable development. 3. Improved, diversified and adaptive livelihoods for vulnerable Crop and livestock farmers and pastoralists and enhancement of water security through water resource rehabilitation and/or development in target regions. 4. Integrated watershed and flood management systems and settlement programmes developed for flood-prone communities 5. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned and integrated with enhanced livelihoods
Implementing Agency:	Federal MOARD/DMFSS and Offices of the Presidents/ER Coordination Offices of specific regions (Somali, Gambella)
Collaborating Agencies:	Regional DPPBs/DMFSS, BoARD, MoFA, BoWD, BoH, BoE, UN Agencies, and selected NGOs

Brief Description

This 3-year programme aims to build national and local capacities, of both government institutions and local communities, to: (a) strengthen application of disaster risk reduction practices in development at Federal and regional levels, (b) enhance coordination for and linkages between emergency management, disaster recovery, food security, contingency financing and longer-term development, (c) enhance access to water in drought-prone areas and flood mitigation interventions in flood-prone communities, (d) improve and diversify livelihoods and incomes for vulnerable crop and livestock farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists and (e), Internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned and integrated with enhanced livelihoods.

The programme supports the UNDAF 2007-2011 outcome of strengthening national capacities to respond to situations that threaten the lives and well-being of a significant proportion of a population, which require rapid and appropriate action to ensure their survival, care, protection and recovery while enhancing their resilience to shocks and leading to food security and sustainable livelihoods. It is the first UNDP and partners-supported programme to commence operationalizing the new GoE strategy on disaster risk reduction and the national early recovery framework.

The programme is to be executed by relevant Government sector offices. UN agencies, NGOs and CBOs will also be engaged in implementing the programme as per their experiences and mandates.

Programme Period: 2010-2013

Key Result Area: Disaster risk reduction, recovery and sustainable livelihood

Atlas Award ID:00059570

Start date: May 2010

Management Arrangements: NEX

Total resources required: USD 4,375,000


Total allocated resources:

- Regular: USD 2,950,000
- Other:
 - BCPR USD 600,000
 - Government: _____

Unfunded budget: USD 825,000

In-kind Contributions: _____

Agreed by Government/MoFED: _____



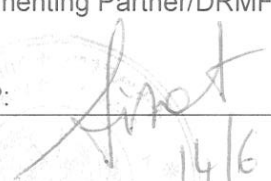
AHMED SHIDE
State Minister

Agreed by Implementing Partner/DRMFSS: _____



Malhiwaa Iwanda
Director, Early Warning and Response Directorate

Agreed by UNDP: _____



14/6/2010

SITUATION ANALYSIS

A. Problem setting

According to the 2007-2008 Human Development Report, of UNDP, Ethiopia ranked 169th out of 177 countries, signifying the massive challenge facing the country in achieving the MDGs. However, efforts aimed at accelerating socio-economic development are yielding results. The economy has registered accelerated growth, with annual per capita GDP growth rising from -1.3% during 1987-1997 to 8.4% in 2007 (World Bank 2008, Ethiopia at a Glance, Washington DC). Social development has reflected those economic gains. Partly through a high level of pro-poor public spending (60% of total national expenditure) that is recognized as second only to that of Mozambique in Africa (UNDAF 2007-2011), significant results have been achieved towards social development, including: universal education, reducing child mortality (from 83 deaths per 1000 of under-5 children in 2000 to 68 in 2007), fighting diseases and promoting gender equality and empowerment of women (UNDAF 2007-2011). Consequently, the incidence of poverty declined by 12% from 1999/2000 to 2004/05 (PASDEP 2006). The high level of social expenditure has been complemented by investments in building institutions, devolving administration, expanding infrastructure and opening the economy (UNDAF 2007-2011).

Despite these gains, Ethiopia faces challenges common to developing countries. The majority of the poor and the total population still live in rural areas where agriculture is the dominant source of livelihoods, accounting for 46% of GDP in 2007 and 85% of employment. This majority depends on rainfall-dependent smallholder agriculture characterised by traditional technologies, resulting in low productivity. Even in regions endowed with productive land resources, such as Gambella, the weak link between technology generation and dissemination through extension service delivery is a key production constraint. Information obtained from the regional Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development depicts that the livelihood of 60.7% of the region's population is crop farming. In light of the potential of the region, agricultural production is insignificant, only 2% of the 1,248,681 HA of cultivable land in the region is currently cultivated.

Other factors that impede crop production, limit productivity, exacerbate food insecurity and contribute to dependence on aid include: rudimentary farming systems, poor access to agricultural inputs, poor quality seeds, limited crop diversification, land degradation and erratic rainfall, and high post-harvest losses. For example, a small variation in rainfall or world prices can put the food security of between 4-13 million at risk. Thus, despite significant improvements in production in some parts of the country, up to 10% of the population faces chronic food insecurity (FAO Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa 2008).

A large number of the population is vulnerable to natural and man-made crisis as the predominantly agrarian nature of the economy makes the country exposed and vulnerable to environmental shocks which often translate into disasters. Flood, epidemics and drought are the most frequent hazards and on average, 1.6 million people are affected. In Kebribeyah woreda alone in Somali region, approximately 6,000 people displaced by drought and conflict from different parts of the region have settled in Hartishek for the past nine years, have lost their livelihoods, have limited access to productive assets and have become fully dependent on the host community and government. Drought and conflict are also the major causes of displacement from Gode, Korahe, Fik, Jijiga zones and Gursum and Babile Woredas. Although the Somali Regional Administration is keen to reintegrate them and the IDP's are willing to voluntarily return to their places of origin, the effect of drought and conflict-induced displacement on livestock is often devastating as de-stocking, livestock

survival feeding, animal health interventions and other essential livestock services are disrupted.

Flood affected an estimated population of 428,800 people nationally in 2006, of which 211,100 were displaced. Gambella region, a flood-prone region which is subject to 2-4 months of flooding between June to November almost every year, has been hit by successive floods over the past five years, usually covering about 3500 km² annually. However, in 2008, flood damaged 9700km², destroyed 8050 ha of maize crop at the seed setting stage, left 747 livestock dead and displaced 46,432 people. The farmland remained inundated for several months constraining crop production activities and raising the risk of disease outbreaks. The construction of the highway linking Gambella town with Fegag in South Sudan has also contributed to flooding owing to poor drainage.

Development of flood-control systems involving large scale structural interventions is not feasible within the context of this programme or the resource capability of government. Hence, there is need for interventions that build on local coping and adaptive strategies of the poor based on the concept of flood-proofing, rather than flood control. Meeting the water needs of the rural poor for agriculture and livestock development as well as human consumption, particularly in the dry Somali region, remains a challenge. Rain water harvesting structures such as ponds and *birkabs* have been the main sources of water for livestock and human consumption for the majority of the populace in the region. However, due to the prolonged drought, ponds and *birkabs* have dried up, leaving people with no option but to trek 20-25 km, to purchase a barrel of water for Birr 20-25 for watering livestock, drinking and domestic use. A change in approach is needed that uses water harvesting structures as an entry point for sustainable development and livelihood transformation. The experience of irrigation-based integrated development projects such as in Fantalle, Dodota woreda and Borana Zone in Oromia region indicates that integrated water resource development can enable pastoral communities transform themselves to crop production and livestock development and graduate to food security within three years if integrated with other interventions that build and sustain capacities of beneficiaries, such as agricultural extension coverage, improved seeds, fertilizer, marketing and other complementary services, particularly social services.

Over the past five years, the effects of successive drought and frequent floods on poverty, food security, livelihood status and human capital of communities already burdened by vulnerability factors such as unemployment, undernourishment, population pressure, land degradation and low-productivity agriculture have been severe. These cycles of drought and flood have set back development gains, exacerbated food insecurity and diverted scarce development resources to relief.

The outlook for 2009 is not very encouraging. According to the Government, the poor performance of the seasonal rains (2008 *belg* and *meher* rains) in some parts of the country coupled with soaring prices of staple food commodities led to a deterioration of the food security situation, particularly in north eastern and eastern parts of the country. As a result, currently, more than 6.4 million people are chronically food insecure, and are being supported through emergency humanitarian assistance. The total net emergency requirement, including food needs for the year and non-food items for the first six months of 2009, for 4,945,425 beneficiaries amounts to USD 454,396,769. The net food requirement stands at 450, 611 MT.

It has become increasingly clear to government and development partners that traditional food aid approaches are not sufficient to achieve food security and sustain livelihoods. This is because emergency relief contributes to meeting the consumption needs of food insecure households but is not effective in protecting livelihoods and assets in the immediate aftermath of disasters or in laying the basis for achieving long-term food security and development.

Traditional food aid approaches were the outcome of emphasis on disaster response in the 1993 national disaster management policy which did not adequately address the issue of reducing vulnerability and disaster risks. The continued reliance on relief as the means of addressing disasters and the inability to undertake recovery activities is largely due to inadequate disaster preparedness planning and management. The national disaster landscape is fragmented with uncoordinated elements. There are a range of different actors that are involved in early warning in Ethiopia, such as FEWSNET-USAID, the former DPPA, Save the Children UK and UNOCHA. However their efforts were not adequately connected and de-linked from contingency planning and contingency funding that can be used to support the activation of contingency plans. All the actors involved in disaster risk reduction need to coordinate their interventions in line with national policy and strategy. This requires a coordination mechanism to foster links between early warning products¹, contingency planning, disaster response and emergency funding within Federal and Regional levels and between the Federal and Regional levels. Ethiopia's national disaster management architecture was relief-oriented. A paradigm shift has recently taken place, marking a change in approach from relief to risk reduction. This new approach that endeavours to mainstream risk reduction into development requires an understanding of hazards, vulnerability and capacity, so that the root causes and dynamic pressures of vulnerability can be addressed, resilience increased and hazard threats mapped. The Government is planning to develop *woreda* vulnerability profile and developing livelihood profiles to enable the design of appropriate and targeted risk reduction, disaster management, and development programmes but is yet to apply them in designing appropriate and targeted disaster risk management and development programmes. Overall, the knowledge base for disaster risk management is weak, partly because it is an emerging area of development discourse and practice. The formulation and implementation of the National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management and its mechanisms in 1993 significantly increased knowledge of the practice of disaster management in Ethiopia. However, its operations remained largely at the national and regional levels with little impact at the community level.

¹ including: outlooks, watches, alerts, public advisories, forecasts, warnings, discussions, and, updates

B. Gender aspects

Gender factors determine vulnerability to natural hazards, coping strategies, and, community response to disasters. Gender relations can affect patterns of natural hazards. For example, unequal access to quality land can leave women with access to fragile lands whose continuous cropping can help shape the pattern of flood and environmental hazards. Gender shapes the social environment within which disasters occur resulting in gender differences in social vulnerability.

Social vulnerability is determined by relative exposure to hazard, mitigation efforts, and, access to vital resources needed to anticipate, prevent or reduce, cope with and recover from the effects of natural hazards. The 2004 Participatory Poverty Appraisal showed a gradual closing of the gender equality gap. However, several pre-disaster conditions, such as poverty, illiteracy, health dangers from sexual and reproductive roles, gender-based discrimination in accessing basic resources, under-representation in national and local institutions, and, weak property rights, make women more vulnerable to hazards. For example, the traditional taboo of a ban on ploughing by women makes them sharecrop their land to others which increases their vulnerability to drought and flood. However, social roles and cultural norms can also reduce vulnerability of men. Thus, vulnerability of men can be higher than for females during post-flood emergencies because males dominate search and rescue, debris removal and reconstruction.

Gender relations affect how people experience disasters and how disasters impact people. Both men and women suffer personal danger in disasters but women may be less mobile than men (due to pregnancy, watching over those they care for, mode of dressing or other hindrances) and therefore less able to get out of harm's way during flood, particularly flash flood. Disasters increase the workloads of women significantly due to the extra burden of care-giving responsibilities, while cases of social abuse of women in the aftermath of disasters negatively affect their safety and wellbeing. Also, disasters often increase women's economic insecurity through loss of productive assets.

II. STRATEGY

A. National Strategy for Food Security, Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction

The main development objective of the Ethiopian Government is poverty eradication. However, there is growing realization that the slow, albeit substantial, progress made towards achievement of the MGDs and other national development objectives is being affected and threatened by natural and man-made crisis. In response, the current national development plan has recognized the need to build capacity to manage risk and volatility caused by both natural and man-made disasters. The main goal of Ethiopia's guiding strategic framework for the five-year period ending in 2009/10², the Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP), is to accelerate sustained and people-centered development while enabling chronically food insecure households to acquire sufficient assets and income to move out of food insecurity and improve their resilience to cyclical shocks. In support of this thrust, the main focus of the Government's agricultural development strategy is to ensure self-sufficiency in food production at national and

² MOFED, 2006. "Ethiopia: Building on Progress A Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty". Addis Ababa: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

household levels, and intensify the production of marketable agricultural products for domestic and export markets.

In recognition of the limits to reliance on food aid for food security, the GoE launched the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) to replace the emergency humanitarian appeal system as the main instrument, which initially assisted about 5 million chronically food-insecure people in the rural parts of the country, and later scaled up to benefit 7.3 million people in 2006³. The aim was to assure food consumption and prevent asset depletion for chronically food insecure households while stimulating markets and enhancing access to services and natural resources. It is a component of the National Food Security Program interventions being implemented in 262 food insecure districts, in 6 Regional States of the country. Another initiative in the food security programme is planned and voluntary resettlement. However, its results are tentative mainly due to shortage of skilled manpower and inadequate operational preparation. Both these initiatives are yet to achieve the desired results in terms of facilitating graduation of target beneficiaries to sustainable food security due to the large episodic shocks emanating from natural hazards.

Consequently, the GoE is also addressing directly the issue of risk by shifting the paradigm in the approach to disaster management by re-orienting the 1993 National Policy on Disaster Prevention and Management (NPDPM) towards a full management cycle involving prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery and rehabilitation. A new National DRR policy has been revised and is ready for launch, while DPPA and FSCB have been merged under one State Minister to create enabling institutional setting for disaster response and early recovery initiatives. Woreda vulnerability profiling is also to be conducted in 720 woredas with pilots in 40 woredas, with the aim of strengthening the early warning and response system. In addition, the restructuring of the civil service in accordance with the Business Process Restructuring (BPR) programme is expected to improve implementation capacities of sector offices responsible for disaster risk management.

As part of the overall paradigm shift in managing the relationship between development, risk and vulnerabilities, the GoE formulated an Early Recovery Strategic Framework for Ethiopia in 2008 with the strategic objective of facilitating the restoration and strengthening of livelihoods in order to achieve food security and build self-reliance in disaster-affected communities. Priority interventions will seek to restore and strengthen livelihoods, basic social services, public capacity for long-term disaster risk reduction at all levels, and sustainable coping strategies.

B. Programme Strategy

The national development plan has recognized the need to build capacity to manage risk and volatility caused by both natural and man-made disasters. Towards effective disaster prevention and recovery responses, policy measures are underway to mitigate the consequences of disasters and maintain the development gains. The proposed programme on **“Strengthening National Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Livelihoods Recovery,”** is a multi-level initiative that will be implemented at the Federal, Regional and Woreda level, contributing to the achievement of Country Programme’s outcomes and the overall vision of the PASDEP. The frequency and scale of disasters have increased

³ WB (2006). “Project Appraisal Document on a Proposed Grant to the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in support of the Second Phase of the Productive Safety Net Program.” Addis Ababa: The World Bank.

overtime and are increasingly exposing large number of people to life and livelihood threatening situation. Poverty reduction efforts and progresses registered at individual, household and community levels are also reversing due to weak risk and disaster management practices. Unless the country puts in place proactive and responsive risk and disaster reduction measures, and enhances the communities' resilience capacity, reducing poverty and achieving other MDG targets remain challenging. This Programme activities will be implemented over a period of three years. The strategy to be adopted for ensuring effectiveness and impact of programme interventions involves: (a) starting small, building experience and up-scaling interventions that work well, (b) promoting institutional collaboration for skills and resource complementarity and synergy building, (c) basing interventions on evidence and participative assessment and prioritization, including for gender balance, and, (d) building national, regional and local ownership of programmes activities and ensuring stakeholder commitment and contribution to enhance sustainability. As indicated above the strategy can further elaborated as follows.

a) *Integrating community/household hazard mapping in livelihoods recovery programming:*

For livelihoods recovery programming, the entirety of vulnerability context analysis will be undertaken with **emphasis on participatory community hazard mapping, comprising historical, current and probabilistic future hazard(s) map(s)**. This process will involve conducting hazard mapping as part of an analysis of the vulnerability context. Once the livelihoods systems are identified, hazard 'maps' will be superimposed over livelihood 'maps' or profiles in order to identify which hazards are likely to affect which livelihood recovery initiatives described Output 3.0 in the RRF. In addition during this process, participants will analyze livelihoods systems/strategies likely to be the causal effects of disasters (from floods and drought) in the area. Disaster preparedness and/or mitigation plans will be integrated as part of the Small and Medium Enterprise /business development planning.

b) *Undertaking rigorous process of vetting livelihoods recovery initiatives for 'disaster-proofing'.*

All livelihoods recovery strategies will be rigorously vetted through a disaster filter to ensure that the livelihoods recovery strategies prioritized and selected are disaster risk sensitive. If they are not, but are essential, detailed mitigation and/or prevention measures should be discussed and agreed with communities, households, and/or entrepreneurs. In this process clear roles and responsibilities must be identified and an actionable plan developed to ensure that the livelihoods recovery initiatives are made more resilient to floods and drought in Ethiopia.

Programme Outcome:

The intended programme directly contributes to the Country Programme Outcome as stated in the CPAP indicates that "By 2011, the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to: a) Improved food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihood; b) Protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development"

Outputs:

This programme is primarily focusing on building the institutional capacity for Disaster Risk Reduction and resilience and recovery capacity of communities prone to disaster. Specifically, this programme will aim to achieve the following five outputs:

1. Capacity for risk identification, integrating DRR into development planning, disaster preparedness and response system management and overall disaster risk management strengthened at Federal and Regional and Woreda levels
2. Enhanced coordination at national, regional and woreda levels for improved emergency management, disaster risk reduction, food security and long term sustainable development
3. Improved, diversified and adaptive livelihoods for vulnerable crop and livestock farmers and pastoralists and enhancement of water security through water resource rehabilitation and/or development in target regions
4. Integrated watershed and flood management systems and settlement programmes developed for flood-prone communities in Gambella region
5. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned and integrated with enhanced livelihoods

Strategic Rationale for Outputs

Output 1:

Capacity for risk identification, integrating DRR into development planning, disaster preparedness and response system management and overall disaster risk management strengthened at Federal and Regional and Woreda levels

Ethiopia's national disaster management architecture has traditionally been relief-oriented. A paradigm shift has recently taken place, marking a change in approach from relief to risk reduction. An approach that endeavours to mainstream risk reduction into development requires an understanding of hazards, vulnerability and capacity, so that the root causes and dynamic pressures of vulnerability can be addressed, resilience increased and hazard threats mapped. The Government has therefore embarked on the development of Woreda profiles to enable the design of appropriate and targeted risk reduction interventions and requires support for the development of the methodology for the profiling exercise.

The National Policy on Disaster Management of 1993 is being revised and there is a need to develop a long term plan/strategy to operationalize the policy, and to ensure that disaster risk reduction is mainstreamed into national development plans and programmes.

The proposed programme will promote progress in moving from reliance on food assistance to achieving long-term sustainable development through effective recovery from disasters. Underlying all these is the need to ensure long-term disaster risk reduction through reduction of exposure and vulnerability to hazards. Improving capacity for application of disaster risk reduction practices at Federal and, regional levels will help achieve this reduction.

Output 2:

Enhanced coordination at national, regional and woreda levels for improved emergency management, disaster risk reduction, food security and long term sustainable development

In areas of coordination there are a range of different actors that are involved in early warning in Ethiopia, however their efforts remain disconnected and de-linked from contingency planning and contingency funding that can be used to support effective inter-agency collaboration and information sharing. A coordination mechanism is required at the Federal level whereby all the actors involved in disaster risk reduction can coordinate their interventions in line with National policy and strategy. Linkages need to be fostered between early warning, contingency planning and disaster response at the Federal, Regional and woreda levels to promote complementarity, synergy development and effective use of scarce resources.

Output3:

Improved, diversified and adaptive livelihoods for vulnerable crop and livestock farmers and pastoralists and enhancement of water security through water resource rehabilitation and/or development in target regions

Improving, diversifying and adapting livelihoods of vulnerable crop and livestock farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists to the vagaries of natural hazards will help improve food and nutrition security, protect assets and sustain livelihoods to ensure recovery from disasters.

Information obtained from Gambella's Regional Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development depicts that the livelihood of 60.7% of the region's population is crop farming.

In light of the potential of the region, agricultural production is insignificant, only 2% of the 1,248,681 ha of cultivable land in the region is currently cultivated. Several factors impede crop production such as floods, conflict, erratic rainfall, and rudimentary farming systems, pest infestations, lack of experience in crop diversification and poor quality seeds. These factors have aggravated food shortages and the dependence on food aid. In Somali region, food aid dependence is attributed to drought induced livestock losses. Boosting agricultural productivity in Gambella, and diversifying livelihoods in Somali Region will therefore contribute to improving food security.

Water is also a scarce commodity in Harshin. Rain water harvesting structures such as ponds and *birkabs* have been the main sources of water for livestock and human consumption. However, due to the prolonged drought, ponds and *birkabs* have dried up, leaving people with no option but to trek 20-25 km, to purchase a barrel of water for Birr 20-25 for watering livestock, drinking and domestic use.

Given the recurrent drought and impacts of the climate changes on the livelihood of the farming, pastoral and semi-pastoral communities, both the national and local governments are determined to explore effective utilization and management of water resources. Community level small scale irrigation, water supply and sanitation schemes and water development programmes are priorities and being expanded in many parts of the country. UNDP has also supported the national government to develop the 15-Year (2002 – 16) Water Sector Development Programme which focuses on five major components: Irrigation, Hydropower, Water Supply and Sanitation, Water resource Management and Institutional Capacity Development. Furthermore, UNDP has supported the development of the national Water Resource Management Policy, Water Law and Water Sector Strategy. With the prevailing policy framework on sustainable watershed management approach and institutional arrangement to mitigate the impact of the climate change to rural communities, it is paramount to center the community at risk to be part of the process and build their capacity, in order to gain the benefits of the complete disaster risk management cycle at the local level. This requires enhanced coordination at national and regional levels for recovery, food security and longer-term development.

Output 4:

Integrated watershed and flood management systems and settlement programmes developed for flood-prone communities in Gambella region

Gambella has been hit by successive floods over the past five years. It experiences 2-4 months of flooding between the months of June to November almost every year, usually covering about 3500 km². However, the area damaged by the last occurrence in mid 2008 was 9700km² exacerbating the scale of the disaster, which destroyed 8050 ha of maize crop at seed setting stage, left 747 livestock dead and displaced 46,432 people. The farmland remained inundated for several months constraining crop production activities and raising the risk of disease outbreaks.

Given their prevalence and effects outlined in the Situation Analysis, the programme will focus on supporting reduction of and recovery from drought and flood disasters. The perennial nature of drought and flood and their compounded impacts need to be dealt with not only through early recovery but also through long term disaster risk reduction. The frequent occurrence of droughts and recurrent floods in Ethiopia also mean that early recovery will inevitably take place each year as an integral part of the response to those hazards. Thus, from both programming and hazard points of view, a comprehensive disaster risk reduction approach that integrates livelihood recovery with enhanced access to

water (mainly for human and livestock consumption) in drought-prone areas and local flood mitigation in communities exposed to flooding is applicable to, and is more effective in, the country context.

Output 5:

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) returned and integrated with enhanced livelihoods

Laying the foundations for the reintegration and full recovery of those internally displaced by conflict or natural disasters is an important area of early recovery. In order to achieve this outcome, local government capacity to assess the needs of the IDPs and host communities, to plan for the reintegration process, and to prepare areas of return will be strengthened. Community infrastructure will be rehabilitated and livelihoods opportunities will be created in return areas.

There are approximately 6,000 people who were displaced from different parts of Somali Region and have settled in Hartishek for the past nine years. These IDPs have remained in camps, while more than 300,000 refugees from Somalia (who also were hosted by Hartishek) were repatriated. The major causes of displacement from Gode, Korahe, Fik, Jijiga zones and Gursum and Babile Woredas were conflict and drought. These IDPs have lost their livelihoods and currently residing in camps and do not have access to basic social services. The Somali Regional Administration is keen to reintegrate them and the IDPs are willing to voluntarily return to their places of origin.

To address the needs of those displaced by hazards, the programme proposes the systematic return of the IDPs into areas of original habitation with enhanced livelihoods support for drought and flood affected communities/IDPs. The recovery programme would aim at reducing the risk of disaster and enhancing the resilience of target communities through addressing gender inequalities by incorporating women's income-generating options in livelihood rebuilding plans and monitoring the management of programme for possible gender biases to ensure equity and accountability.

C. Intended Beneficiaries

The Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood Recovery programme is national in scope, but implementation will commence with pilot interventions among targeted beneficiaries in two regions selected by the Government. Two key elements of the overall strategic orientation of PASDEP provide justification for the choice of the two regions: (a) the pursuit of a geographically differentiated strategy and (b) special efforts for pastoral areas. Following the spatially-differentiated development approach, the GoE's priority is to develop emerging regions in identified Growth Zones, including Gambella region in the South Western growth corridor. The two selected regions represent two of the three major types of economic and agro-climatic zones classified in the PASDEP: the Somali region typifies the arid and semi-arid lowlands while the Gambella region exemplifies the potentially productive semi-tropical valley areas. The selection of the Somali region to pilot the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and LR Programme activities is also in line with GoE's special effort for pastoral areas which targets dry lowland areas of Somali region⁴. Gambella and Somali regions are described as 'emerging regions' and are characterized by low indicators of human development which undermines their resilience to natural and manmade hazards and their vulnerability to livelihood risks. A porous common border with South Sudan makes Gambella vulnerable to cross-border incursions by Sudanese Morele/Lou Nuer. These

⁴ and of the Afar region.

traditional enemies of the Ethiopian Nuer regularly attack, kill, and wound people and raid cattle in many remote western woredas of Gambella including our assessment site, Lare. Besides the periodic attack of the Morele Nuer on the Ethiopian Nuer and Anyuwa groups, sporadic inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic conflicts occur in the region, though such conflicts were not on-going particularly in the assessed woredas during the assessment. The causes for internal conflicts are more complex and case specific. According to a study commissioned by MoFA, the major driving factors for conflict between the native Messenger and the immigrant settler highlanders is dispute over ownership and use of land and other resources.

Recurrent inter and intra-ethnic conflicts characterize the life of pastoralist communities of Somali. The conflicts are attributable to various social, political, economic, and cultural causes as well as questions of identity. However, conflicts, which used to be predominantly caused by competitions over scarce resources such as water and grazing, have increasingly taken the form of political rivalry between different groups. Handling and resolving conflicts through the intervention of elders and clan leaders, has been generations old tradition, which proved itself to be effective. However, it is paramount to create synergy between the traditional and the “modern” conflict resolution systems. (for details please see the conflict prevention and peace building proposal attached) .

Other considerations further justify the selection of the two pilot regions. First, the PSNP is not yet up-scaled in Somali⁵ (piloted by SC/USA only), while Gambella is not considered as eligible for assistance under the PSNP, since it is classified as “food secure region”⁶. Hence commencement of the DRR and ER program in both regions will offer the opportunity to learn lessons about how safety-net programs can affect early recovery impacts.

Thirdly, the UN system has made investments in the two regions that can be leveraged to support DRM and early recovery interventions planned in this Program. In the Somali region, the UNDP supported the development of a regional information hub for humanitarian information collection, analysis and dissemination and for early warning. UNDP also coordinated human security programme implemented by UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM and two local NGOs which proved to be successful. The MERET programme (Natural Resource Conservation and Soil Fertility Management programme of WFP, which is found successful in reducing land degradation in many regions can also be piloted in these two regions to mitigate the impacts of flood and contribute to sustainable land management. Besides, under the leadership of MoFA, the multisectoral joint programme is under formation to support the emerging regions (including Gambella and Somali) to accelerate development to the achievement of the MDGs. UNDP, UNICEF, DFID and other major donors are part of this new initiative. It is believed that this programme lays concrete ground for the upcoming integrated development programme and reinforces efforts on the ground towards the achievement of the MDGs. It strengthens and synergizes disaster response system, reduces vulnerability to similar risk and disaster and enhances the overall development results. It is essential to establish linkage, and synergy between the humanitarian assistance, early recovery and long term development. The return on early recovery investment will very much depend on the correlation and complementarity of humanitarian assistance, and that of the long term development programmes.

Also, in Gambella region, the UNDP invested in provision of ICT facilities to strengthen the capacity of the regional government to administer development interventions. Furthermore, the UN system has developed a program to deliver services as ‘One UN’ in Gambella region

⁵ There is a plan to up-scale the PSNP in Somali in 2009

⁶ Direct communication by Regional Officials in a meeting with the mission team in Gambella town, 28 January 2009.

which can serve as a platform for instituting the joint Early Recovery Program in that region. The existence of these assets in these regions justifies their selection in order to utilize and build on existing facilities in support of early recovery. Furthermore, following the repatriation of Refugees from Gambella to the Sudan will leave existing UNHCR social infrastructure vacant. This will create opportunity to use these infrastructures for the planned ER interventions.

In both target regions there are a number of non-state actors (NSAs) engaged in various service delivery and development activities, some of which have relevance to and can complement not only for the ER programme but also for the wider humanitarian and development interventions or can possibly be reoriented to contribute to building resilience and capacity of affected communities. In Somali region ongoing programmes include: Scaling up of the PSNP (SC-US), initiation of the Pastoralist Community Development Project II (World Bank), response to drought (ACF), livelihood support for agro-pastoralists (CHF), establishment of fodder bank (HFH), water supply development and drought preparedness (OXFAM-GB), and livestock management, food security monitoring, early warning systems and pastoral livelihoods (SC-UK). In Gambella, about 15 local and international NGOs are operating engaged in various service delivery and development activities. The activities include advocacy for peace building and restoration of community stability (ACORD and Pact Ethiopia), support to external (cross-border) and internal displacement (ZOA Refugee Care), emergency relief and rehabilitation of IDPs (EBBA, Samaritan Purse and Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus). Other projects include: Rehabilitation and Supporting Livelihood Security in Refugee-Hosted Areas (UN Country Team), Sustainable Land Management project and Platform ((World Bank, FAO).

The communities (*woredas* and *kebeles*) in the two regions selected by their regional government to implement the disaster reduction and recovery programme and the rationale for their selection are shown below.

Community beneficiaries of the Programme and rationale for community selection

Sub-region/Rationale	Region				
	Somali			Gambella	
Woreda	Harshin	Lyisha	Kebribeyah	Lare	Gambella zuria
Kebele	Hbrir, Bali-abod, Bali-Ase	Biyo-Gurgur, Durdur, Maramadobey, Biyo-didley	Hartishek	Reik, Palbol, Tongdol, Kurthony	Abol, Pinkao, Nykew Umpagna
Rationale	three consecutive years of drought		presence of a large number of IDPs	Flood, displacement, conflict	

D. Reason for UNDP support

At the level of the UNCT, the UNDAF 2007-2011 seeks to complement the objectives outlined in the PASDEP through the five priority areas agreed upon with the GoE.⁷ These areas are: humanitarian response, recovery and food security; basic social services and human resources; HIV/AIDS; good governance; and enhanced economic growth. Several UN agencies provide support to the GOE's efforts to enhance food security and facilitate sustainable livelihoods by strengthening the capacity of the government and communities to manage crises induced by natural hazards. This programme will provide the platform for expansion and further coordination of assistance by the UN system in support of Government's priorities embodied in the PASDEP and the ER Framework. In particular, the UNCT aims to improve food security and sustainable livelihoods by strengthening the capacities of Government and communities to reduce disaster risks through strengthening the disaster management system. Thus, support from UNDP is in line with its demonstrated comparative advantage in: (a) leading advocacy for capacity development for poverty reduction and promoting the MDGs, (b) exercising its mandate for crisis prevention, disaster reduction and recovery, (c) providing technical assistance for coordinating risk profiling, disaster management and preparedness, (d) identifying opportunities for resource mobilization in support of national and regional capacity development, and, (e) providing knowledge management products and services to develop capacities for disaster risk management.

The DRR/ER programme is designed within the UNDP corporate policy framework and attempts to contribute to the following outcome.

Outcome 1: Solutions generated for natural disaster risk management and conflict prevention through common analysis and inclusive dialogue among government, relevant civil society actors and other partners (i.e. UN, other international organisations, bilateral partners)

Outcome 2: Strengthened national capacities, including the participation of women, to prevent, reduce, mitigate and cope with the impact of the systemic shocks from natural hazards

Outcome 9: Post-crisis socio-economic infrastructure restored, economy revived and employment generated; crisis affected groups returned and reintegrated

The intended programme is also in line with the recently approved UNDP Policy on Early Recovery and its guiding principles. Furthermore, this programme is an attempt by the CO to contribute to the overall implementation of this policy in Ethiopia in general and the recently developed Early Recovery Strategic Framework for Ethiopia with emphasis on local level /area based recovery and development programming in particular livelihoods recovery, reintegration of IDPs, and disaster risk management, AND, ER coordination.

⁷ UNCT in Ethiopia (2007). "United Nations Development Assistance Framework in Ethiopia 2007-2011" Addis Ababa: United Nations Country Team in Ethiopia.

III. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

A. Programme Implementation Strategy/Procedures

The programme will be executed under a National Implementation Modality (NIM) and the management arrangements will be guided by the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) adopted by both the government and UNDP.

At federal level, the implementing partner of this programme will be the DRMFSS of MOARD. The DRMFSS will assign a programme coordinator who will be leading the overall implementation of the programme. A programme team consists of the programme coordinator, an international advisor on DRR and Recovery, and a programme associate will be established to manage the implementation of programme activities and achievement of programme outputs. The international DRR and Recovery Advisor who will be recruited on the first year and placed in the DRMFSS will be supported by the programme associate and shall have a matrix reporting arrangement with the UNDP Deputy Country Director (Programme) and the programme coordinator assigned by the DRMFSS. He/She will also support the programme team on DRR and recovery matters. The international advisor with rich experience in the area of DRR, ER and programme management will be primarily responsible for bridging the knowledge and skill gap, as well as, externally required inputs in the area of DRR and recovery.

At regional level, the programme technical team will be placed in the regional Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) and support both the DPPB in project implementation and Office of the Regional President/Vice-President in the coordination of DRM which is an inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder undertaking. Depending on the eventual DRM institutional structure that will emerge out of the new DRM Policy that is currently pending final approval, the programme technical team will be placed in an office/agency that directly supports the Office of the President/Vice-President's function on the coordination and management of information and knowledge on DRM.

The target regions (Gambella and Somali) will each have a technical team comprised of a national programme officer and, depending on the need of the region, a programme assistant to support the programme officer. The national programme officers will be primarily responsible in supporting the Office of the President/Vice-President on the coordination and knowledge management of DRM, as well as, extending technical assistance to other bureaus and departments in the regional government on DRR and recovery. The national programme officers will also be responsible for providing guidance and support to the day to day operation of the programme in the regions. Working closely with the head of the DPPB or the unit under the Office of the President/Vice-President that may emerge once the new National DRM Policy is approved, and the head of the Regional Humanitarian Aid Coordination Office, the national programme officers will adopt a matrixed arrangement where he/she will report to the international DRR and Recovery Advisor at federal level on programme management and operational matters.

A technical committee consists of DRMFSS/DPPB, BoARD, BoFED, BoWD, BoH, and other relevant sector Bureau's, selected NGOs and UN Agencies, which have presence in the region will be established under the Office of the President/Vice-President to provide technical guidance, support in resource mobilization (for the programme), partnership building and overall guidance to programme implementation. The DRMFSS/DPPB will serve as secretariat of the technical committee.

The programme management team and the technical committee is expected to work in very close association with other initiatives within each region in the areas of conflict management and reductions so as to ensure mainstreaming of conflict prevention and reduction strategies and techniques. The fund transferring modality will be implemented in accordance with the PIM agreed between the government and UNDP. The programme will adopt both horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms for effective implementation and management.

Within the UN system, the Humanitarian Coordinator/Resident Coordinator has the lead responsibility for coordinating the early recovery efforts of international stakeholders and UN Country Team (UNCT) through technical leadership of UNDP as early recovery cluster lead. The programme will be managed within UNDP per the new management arrangement agreed with Government regarding management of UNDP-supported programmes in climate change and vulnerability (CCV), which covers disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, livelihood recovery, and mine action.

In line with the CPAP, the GoE will coordinate the overall execution of the programme and the coordination of the implementation of the DRR/recovery components of the programme through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED).

B. Partnerships

The programme will commence its implementation in the selected two regions (the two regions and at federal level with catalytic fund from UNDP employing an incremental programming approach. However, given the magnitude of the problems identified during the need assessment, multi year and multi donor funding is crucial to achieving sustainable impact. It is anticipated that UN agencies that took part in the ER need assessment such as UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, etc. would commence implementation partnerships in 2010 while resource mobilization from bilateral and multi lateral donors is expected in the course of implementing the identified priority activities. The World Bank also expressed interest to collaborate with UNDP in its planned flood protection programme in Gambella Region.

IV. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and process evaluation will be an integral component of the programme implementation. The primary purposes of the programme's monitoring and evaluation system is to enhance effectiveness, learning and accountability. Thus the programme system will:

- assess progress towards corporate achievement of CPR Key Results and Outcomes
- provide relevant and accurate information on BCPR's effectiveness as interpreted through the management objectives
- enhance accountability to stakeholders
- identify good practice and lessons learned
- support quality reporting by the bureau through the provision of accurate information
- support enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of operations and administration
- contribute to strengthening Bureau and CO capacities in M&E
- support resource mobilization through credible evidence of CPR results

Institutions involved in the implementation of the programme will utilize their own systems to monitor their operational activities. For example, the woreda sector offices report to their respective Councils, the Office of Finance and Economic Development, as well as to others in their zonal and regional reporting chains. However, in accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the programme will be monitored through the following:

A. Within the annual cycle:

- Implementing entities shall submit monthly reports to the regional ER Coordination Offices, which will in turn compile them and submit them to the President/Vice Presidents' Offices. These Offices will compile the monthly reports into quarterly reports for submission, through BOFED, as per the operational Programme Implementation Manual (PIM).
- The Regional ER Coordination technical committee will hold quarterly review meetings and undertake semi-annual field visits to programme locations to assess progress in meeting programme targets. Representatives of relevant government line bureaus, UN agencies and NGOs engaged in similar program implementation may join the Taskforces to visiting on field visits.

- On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table.
- An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the programme focal point in the UNDP CO to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the programme implementation.
- Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Programme Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Programme Coordinator to the Programme Board through Programme Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
- A programme lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the Country Office, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the programme
- A Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

B. Annually

- Annual Review Report. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Programme Coordinator at the MOARD and shared with the Programme Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
- Annual Programme Review. Based on the above report, an annual programme review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the programme and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Programme Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes

V. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- Compounding of disaster impacts by occurrence of major hazards before initiation/completing of programme activities
- Rising trend of food prices which could likely reduce attractiveness of cash-for-work activities
- Weak operational capacity of regional governments
- High turnover of government staff, particularly at regional levels
- Inadequate involvement of local actors (communities, informal leaders/clan/religious leaders, and CBOs)

VI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together a Programme Document as referred to in the SBAA [or other appropriate governing agreement] and all CPAP provisions apply to this document.

Consistent with Article III of the SBAA, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner. The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the programme is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Programme Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Programme Document".

VI.

VI. Results and Resources Framework

UNDAF Humanitarian Response, Recovery, and Food Security, Outcome 1: By 2011, the implementation of policies, strategies and coordination mechanisms are fully developed leading to: a) Improved food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihood b) Protection of vulnerable populations and enhancement of their physical, human and social assets ensuring a smooth transition between humanitarian responses and longer-term development.

The programme is expected to link up with a wider initiative, under UNDAF Good Governance, Outcome 4: Decentralization promoted, resulting in more effective response to community driven needs and better and more equitable access to quality public services and utilities in, particular by the vulnerable, poor and marginalized. Other linkages will also be made possible to the UNDAF Basic Social Services as appropriate.

Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2007-11 Strategic Plan): Crisis prevention and recovery

Partnership Strategy: Successful implementation of the program requires partnership among key stakeholders, at national, regional, district and community levels. Partnerships will be created with various UN agencies, particularly UNICEF, FAO, IOM, WFP, OCHA, UNHCR, and UNFPA, the World Bank, USAID, CIDA and DFID. NGO's, particularly those operating programmes in the target locations of the programme, such as Mercy Corps, ZOA, Oxfam-GB and SC UK, HCS, would be key members of the partnership. Key government partners at national level include the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, particularly the Disaster Management and Food Security Sector, regional Governments, the Ministry of Water Development and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

Programme Title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Strengthening National Capacities for Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Recovery			
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES
Output 1 Capacity for risk identification, integrating DRR into development planning, disaster preparedness and response system and overall disaster risk management	Targets (year 1) 1.1 Institutional capacity development strategy for DRR developed for DMFSS and implementation commenced 1.2 Vulnerability profiling methodology developed building on the concept note and best practices	1.1 Activity Result: Recruitment of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme Manager Disaster Reduction and Recovery Advisor (DRRA) Programme Associate 1.2 Activity Result DRM capacity of DMFSS and DPPB assessed	UNDP/DMFSS/DPPB
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In. Disaster Reduction & Recovery Advisor: 207,747/yr 2 Senior National programme officer in the region: (17,087/yr x 3 years = 102,522) 1 Programme Associate: (7,339/yr x 3 years = 22,017) Training costs:

<p>strengthened at Federal and Regional and Woreda levels</p> <p>Baseline: 1.1 New National Policy on disaster Management being finalized 1.2 Capacity needs assessment of DMFSS in DRR is non-existent or outdated 1.3 Concept note on vulnerability profiles drafted by DMFSS</p> <p>Indicators: 1.1 At least one Capacity needs assessment report for DMFSS and Regional DMFSS/DPPB 1.2 Number of DMFSS/DPPB staff undergoing training in DRR 1.3 Number of Woreda profiles developed 1.4 % of emergency response operations triggered by early warning 1.5 Frequency of DRR coordination meetings at Federal and Regional level 1.6 Number of agencies participating in DRR coordination meeting at Federal and Regional level</p>	<p>Targets (Year 2)</p> <p>2.1 Provide short term training on DRR/ER to DMFSS/DPPB and collaborative agencies staff 2.2 Two exchange visits organized for DPPB staff in Somali and Gambella to share DRR experience and knowledge with those from Oromia and Amhara 2.3 Vulnerability profiling methodology field-tested and applied in 20 woredas by December 2010</p> <p>Targets (Year 3)</p> <p>3.1 Induction training courses in disaster risk reduction organized for new staff of DMFSS/DPPB 3.2 Vulnerability profiling methodology applied in 20 additional woredas by December 2011</p>	<p>and strengthened through staff training</p> <p>1.2.1 Action: A DRR Training Consultant recruited to evaluate DMFSS/DPPB disaster risk reduction capacities against a template of capacities necessary to support communities in preparing for and responding to disasters. 1.2.2 Action: Consultant's report recommendations, training strategy reviewed and accepted by DMFSS/DPPB and UNDP with training schedule, timeline, venue, trainers and participants identified. 1.2.3 Action: Consultant prepares and conducts three 5-day basic DRR training courses for batches of DMFSS/DPPB staff and staffs of other selected stakeholders. 1.2.4 Action: Exchange visits between Somali/Gambella and Oromia/Amhara</p> <p>1.3 Activity Result: Provision of technical support to the Early Warning and Response Department for the development of a methodology for vulnerability profiling in 40 Woredas 1.3.1 Action: Procurement of existing or new technical assistance service to develop the methodology 1.3.2 Action: Transformation of the existing Concept Note into a methodology protocol 1.3.3 Action: 2 stakeholder workshops held to review the draft methodology 1.3.4 Action: Production of 40 woreda vulnerability profiles</p> <p>1.4 Activity Result: Technical assistance provided to DMFSS to integrate vulnerability profiling with livelihood mapping into a risk assessment tool for DRM</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three 5-day DRR training workshops 20,000 • Short term training on DRR/ER 76,000 • Exchange visits/detailed assignment 75,000 <p>Equipment 100,000 Staff training 50,000</p> <p>2 Consultation Workshops 10,000</p> <p>Operations support for profiling in 40 woredas over 2 yrs 100,000</p> <p>Training on risk assessment tool (3 workshops) 21,000</p> <p>Local consultant 3000/month x 6 months: 18,000</p> <p>3 consultation workshops 15,000</p> <p>Backstopping support once in a year: DSA and Ticket: 10,000/yearX3 years=30,000 USD</p> <p>Output 1 Total = \$847,286</p>
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<p>Output 2 Enhanced coordination at national, regional and woreda levels for improved vulnerability reduction, disaster risk management, food security and long term sustainable development put in place</p>	<p>2.1. Establish ER cluster network at federal level 2.2. Support the ER coordination office 2.3. DRR/ER coordination mechanisms fully functional at Federal level and Regional level (Regional Task Force for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery) by Dec 2010</p>	<p>2:1 Activity Result: Directory of DRR/ER interventions and actors developed and validated by stakeholders and agreement reached by national stakeholders 2:1:1 Action: Promote ER cluster Coordination at Federal level 2:1:2 Action: Familiarize partners with the concepts of early recovery, mainstreaming ER into other clusters and lead ER cluster 2:2:3 Action: Validation workshop on developed directories and national coordination mechanisms</p>	<p>UNDP/DWFSS/DPPB</p>	<p>Production and dissemination of directories = 10,000 al consultant: 3,000/month x 2 months = 6,000 Consultation workshop 15,000</p>
<p>Baseline 2:1. Absence of coordination mechanisms for comprehensive disaster risk reduction at the Federal and Regional levels 2:2. Insufficient linkage between EW/monitoring data/assessment findings and responses</p> <p>Indicators: 2:1. Frequency of DRR coordination meetings at Federal and Regional level 2:2. Number of agencies participating in DRR coordination meeting at federal, regional and woreda levels</p>		<p>2:2 Activity Result: Provision of technical support to the Disaster Management and Food Security Sector to strengthen national coordination mechanisms for risk identification, early warning, contingency planning, risk financing and the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development planning 2:2.1 Action: Mapping of existing early warning systems, contingency planning processes and contingency funding mechanisms including actors working on these at Federal and Regional level in a directory 2:2.2 Action: Development of harmonized approach and standardized methodology for early warning to be applied by all actors 2:2.3 Action: Creation of linkages between early warning alerts, the activation of contingency plans and the release of funds to trigger timely responses to save lives and livelihoods by the Early Warning and Response Department</p> <p>2:3 Activity Result: National and regional inter-agency coordination mechanisms for</p>		<p>10,000 10,000 10,000 Operational support for national and two regional task forces 15,000 x 3 x3 years = 135,000</p>

<p>Output 3 Improved, diversified and adaptive livelihoods for vulnerable crop and livestock farmers and pastoralists and enhancement of water security through water resource rehabilitation and/or development in target regions</p>	<p>Targets (Year 1) 1.1 2 birkads rehabilitated in Harshin and Iysha 1.2 Hydro-geological survey completed in Harshin by Dec 2010 1.3 Partnerships forged with Regional Research Institute and Bureau of Agriculture in Gambella and plans agreed to establish Research – Extension linkage for improved agricultural extension services 1.4 16 Treadle pumps made available to 8 Kebeles in Lare and Gambella zuria by mid-2010 1.5 Community improved agriculture technology demonstration and transfer programmes (seeds, cultivation methods, irrigation) initiated on pilot basis in Lare and Gambella Zuria</p> <p>Targets (Year 2) 2.1 One bore hole sunk in Harshin by June 2011 2.2 2 shallow wells constructed in Harshin and Iysha by June 2010 2.3 2 birkads constructed in Harshin and Iysha by Dec 2010 2.4 Promotion of pasture and</p>	<p>disaster risk reduction and recovery established 2.3.1 Action: Creation of a multi-stakeholder Early Recovery and Disaster Management Task Force at Federal level 2:3.2 Action: Creation of a Regional Task Force for Risk Reduction and Recovery in Somali and Gambella</p> <p>3.1 Activity Result: Access to water for human and animal consumption enhanced through rehabilitation and/or development of water resources in Harshin and Iysha 3.1.1 Action: Conduct a hydro-geological survey to determine the possibility of digging a borehole in Harshin, Somali 3.1.2 Action: Sink 3 borehole in Harshin 3.1.3 Action: Rehabilitate existing birkads and construct new birkads and shallow wells in Iysha, Somali</p> <p>3.2 Activity Result: Improved farming techniques and inputs such as oxen for traction, improved seed varieties for market oriented crops introduced and agricultural training provided for community groups in partnership with the Regional Research Institute and bureau of Agriculture 3.2.1 Action: Establish seed multiplication centers (maize varieties) in Gambella and seed banks in partnership with the Regional Research Institute and bureau of Agriculture 3.2.2 Action: Introducing small scale irrigation schemes using treadle pumps in Gambella 3.2.3 Action: Establishment of demonstration plots for improved agronomic practices in Lare and Gambella zuria</p> <p>3.3 Activity Result: Catalyze livelihood diversification and economic revitalization in flood and drought-prone areas in Somali and Gambella</p>	<p>MDFFS, UNDP, FAO, WFP, Regional governments</p>	<p>Output 2 Total = \$186,000</p> <p>Contractual services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hydro-geological survey 20,000 • borehole sinking 100,000 <p>Tools and equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • borehole 30,000 • birkads/wells 50,000 <p>Construction materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • birkads/wells 40,000 <p>Inputs (seeds, oxen, chemicals, tools) 300,000</p> <p>Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 seed centers 100,000 • irrigation schemes 200,000 <p>Specialist labour services 20,000</p> <p>Seed processing equipment 100,000</p> <p>Pumps 676,714</p> <p>Community training 20,000</p> <p>Demonstration plots establishment 80,000</p> <p>Local Consultants: 2 x 2 years 75,000</p> <p>Training 50,000</p> <p>Seed capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microfinance 100,000
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<p>practiced in Gambella</p> <p>3.6 Floods and pest infestation impede production in Gambella</p> <p>3.7 No access to quality seeds and inputs for farmers in Gambella</p> <p>3.8 No saving and credit schemes in Gambella; PSNP is introducing schemes in Somali</p> <p>3.9 Income sources are not diversified in target regions</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <p>3.1 Number of birkads rehabilitated or constructed in Somali</p> <p>3.2 Number of shallow wells/, boreholes constructed in Somali</p> <p>3.3 Number of new/rehabilitated water sources used for crop cultivation</p> <p>3.4 Hectares of land cultivated with improved crop variety</p> <p>3.5 % Increase in crop yields due to improved technology</p> <p>3.6. Number of women and female-headed households accessing micro-finance services for small enterprise development</p> <p>3.7 Number of community members benefiting from cash/food for work</p>	<p>crop production in Harshin and Iyisba by agro-pastoralists commences by mid 2010</p> <p>2.5 Oxen and seeds purchased and farmers training commences by December 2010 in Lare and Gambella zurria</p> <p>2.6 200 households in Gambella and Somali Region trained in small enterprise development and provided with seed capital by December 2010</p> <p>2.7 200 households benefit from cash/food for work projects by December 2010</p> <p>Targets (year 3)</p> <p>3.1 2 seed multiplication centers established in Lare and Gambella Zuri by December 2011</p> <p>3.2 200 additional households in Gambella and Somali Region trained in small enterprise development and provided with seed capital by December 2011</p>	<p>3.3.1 Action: Support micro and small enterprise development through introduction of micro-finance schemes prioritizing women and female headed households in Somali and Gambella</p> <p>3.3.2 Action: Support income generating activities and household/community small and medium enterprises in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Non-tree forest products: grass-based crafts, shea oil, plam oil (Gambella Zurria); gums and resins (Somali) ▪ Artisanal enterprises: maize milling, artisanal fishing and processing, apiculture (Gambella Zurria); petty trading.; milk processing, skins and hides processing (Somali) <p>3.3.4 Action: Introduce asset creation initiatives on a cash/food for work basis to boost household incomes in Somali (e.g. rehabilitation/construction of birkads and shallow wells)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other enterprise support 100,000 Cash for work 300,000 Output 3 Total = \$1,691,714
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<p>Output 4 Integrated watershed and flood management systems and settlement programmes developed for flood-prone communities</p> <p>Baseline: 4.1 Flood early warning and response system are inadequate 4.2. Communities continue to live in unsafe conditions along the banks of the Baro River: those in Lare and Gambella Zuria are exposed to flooding from the river while those in Lare are regularly displaced by flood 4.3. Local level flood mitigation practices are lacking in Gambella 4.4 The regional Cabinet in Gambella approved a policy on resettlement but operational plans do not exist to guide implementation of the policy 4.5 IOM has initiated a flood risk reduction project in Gambella</p> <p>Indicators: 4.1 Number of households that receive early warning information and are able to evacuate to safe</p>	<p>Targets (year 1) (applicable mostly to Gambella Zuria and Lare, but extendable, e.g Somali where applicable)</p> <p>1.1 Early warning system in place at Regional and Woreda level by June 2011 1.2 Exchange visit to Oromiya organised by June 2010 1.3 Flood mitigation plans developed by June 2010 1.4 Plan for development of a camping site for flood victims in completed by December 2009 1.5 Resettlement plan for vulnerable communities living along the banks of river Baro (Baro Abolo, Gambella Zuria) developed by June 2010</p> <p>Targets (Year 2) 2.1 Early warning system in place at Regional and Woreda level by June 2011 2.2 Two small scale flood mitigation projects implemented by Dec 2010 2.3 An integrated watershed flood management system project developed and presented to donors for funding by Dec 2010 2.4 Two flood refuge camp sites for flood victims constructed by June 2010 2.5 Modalities for re-settlement assessed (Baro Abolo, Gambella)</p>	<p>4.1 Activity Result: Provision of risk information to guide seasonal movement of communities exposed to flooding 4.1.1 Action: Conduct flood risk assessment in Lare and Gambella Zuria</p> <p>4.1.2 Action: Establish a reliable flood early warning system at the Regional and Woreda levels</p> <p>4.2 Activity Result: Flood management plans developed at watershed and community levels and operationalized through small scale measures 4.2.1 Action: Conceptualize an integrated watershed and flood management system project for Gambella, based on the Baro Basin Study, and the experiences of Oromia and SSNP 4.2.2 Action: Develop community based flood mitigation plans for Lare and Gambella Zuria delineating, SOP's for response, safe temporary settlement sites and flood mitigation options (immediate and long-term) 4.2.3 Action: Implement small scale community based flood protection measures through cash/food for work</p> <p>4.3 Activity Result: Operationalization of the strategy of the Gambella Regional government to address flood related displacement through re-settlement supported 4.3.1 Action: Develop a resettlement plan for communities living along the Baro River in line with the policy approved by the regional Cabinet 4.3.2 Action: Appoint an Experts Committee to assess modalities for resettlement</p>	<p>UNDP, DMFSS, Regional Governments</p>	<p>Early Warning equipment 200,000 Consultative meetings 10,000 Training of communities 20,000</p> <p>1 Local consultant (3 months) 15,000 Mitigation plans production 20,000 Community consultations and mobilization 20,000 Simulation 20,000 Cash for work 255,000 Local consultant (3 months) 15,000 Experts Committee 10,000 Community consultation 10,000</p> <p>Output 4 Total = \$595,000</p>
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<p>areas quickly</p> <p>4.2 Number of community based flood mitigation plans developed</p> <p>4.3 Number of small scale flood mitigation interventions implemented</p> <p>4.4 Number of resettlement plans developed and number of people resettled in safer locations</p>				
<p>Output 5</p> <p>IDPs returned and integrated with enhanced livelihoods in Somali region</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>5.1. 6000 IDP's displaced by drought and conflict in Hartishek for 9 years</p> <p>5.2. The Somali Regional Administration wishes to reintegrate them while the IDP are willing to voluntarily return to their places of origin</p> <p>5.3. No IDP policy or mandated institution to address IDP priorities</p> <p>Indicators</p> <p>5.1. Number of assessments undertaken and plans</p>	<p>Targets (Year 1)</p> <p>1.1 Assessment undertaken and reintegration plan developed by Dec 2009</p> <p>1.2 Local authorities are empowered to lead the process of re-integrating at least 2,000 IDPs, based on their needs and social cohesion issues (from Hartishek camp to Gode, Korabe, Fik, Jijiga zone, Gursom and Babile in Somali region)</p> <p>Target (Year 2)</p> <p>2.1 Return areas prepared, 2000 IDP's reintegrated and provided with livelihood opportunities by Dec 2011</p>	<p>5.1 Activity Result: Comprehensive and consultative plan developed for managing resettlement.</p> <p>5.1.1 Action: Assess the causes of displacement, current security situation and access to areas of return, feasibility of IDP return and reintegration and the needs of IDP's and host communities in return areas through a participatory processes</p> <p>5.1.2 Action: Consult with host communities and IDP's to determine issues related to social cohesion</p> <p>5.1.3 Action: Develop a reintegration plan/strategy, learning from the experience of FAO in Ararso and earlier experiences of UNDP in collaboration with WFP, IOM and UNICEF initiatives</p> <p>5.1.4 Action: Develop an information management system to help facilitate the reintegration process</p> <p>5.2 Activity Result: Capacity development of local authorities to lead the reintegration effort</p> <p>5.3 Activity Result: Reintegration of IDPs with enhanced livelihoods for returnees and hosts</p> <p>5.3.1 Action: Establish reintegration committee and train them, Prepare areas of return involving home communities</p>	<p>UNDP, DPPB, Somali/Gambella Regional Government, IOM, OCHA, FAO, and UNHCR</p>	<p>Contractual services for construction in areas of return 300,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consultative meetings 20,000 ○ Consultants: local 60,000 (2 yrs) <p>Training workshops for local authorities 10,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment: 20,000 • Transport and other needs: 100,000 • Livelihoods development/diversification 500,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tools/equipment • training • seed capital <p>Output 5 Total = \$1,055,000</p>

developed 5.2: Number of regional administration and local authority officials and IDP leaders trained in reintegration 5.3: Number of IDP's reintegrated 5.4: % of IDP and host community households receiving livelihoods support during/after the return		5.3.2. Mobilize kind and/or cash resource from regional government and other UN agencies and prepare logistic facilities 5.3.3 Action: provide support for the actual return into home communities in batches 4:3:4. provide post return livelihoods support for IDPs and home communities		
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Budget summary

Description of Items	Output1	Output2	Output3	Output4	Output5	3 Year Budget Total
Budget	817,286	186,000	1,721,714	595,000	1,055,000	4,375,000
Grand Total BCPR						4,375,000

ANNEXES

A. REGIONAL CONTEXT OF THE PROGRAMME

Somali Region

The Somali Regional State, one of the largest regions in Ethiopia, accounts for 27% of the land area and holds a large share of national resources, such as livestock, natural gas, salt, minerals and irrigable land. The 9 zones and 52 woredas of the region show great topographic, demographic, agro-ecological and socioeconomic diversity. The topography ranges from low undulating hills and plateaux in the eastern parts to high hills in the central and southern parts (Shinile, Fik, Liban and Degahur zones). The climate is arid and semi-arid in the lower-lying areas but rainfall is higher in the higher altitudes, reaching up to 1,000 mm per year. Soil fertility is high around rivers which are cultivated by agro-pastoralists and riverine communities but soils of most of the remaining areas do not sustain crop production. There are both permanent and seasonal river systems flowing in the region, but communities face perennial water deficits due mainly to uneven distribution of permanent river systems⁸, drying of seasonal rivers, rain failure, high runoff and lack of potable water supplies. Consequently, they depend on wells, natural ponds, artificial reservoirs and boreholes to supplement river water supplies. The dry climate and low and highly variable rainfall predisposes the region to frequent drought resulting in high levels of land degradation and shortage of grazing lands which contributing to chronic food insecurity.

With an estimated 2007 population of 4.4 million, the region accounts for about 6.2% of the total population of Ethiopia. It is one of the least endowed in terms of economic and social infrastructure and services. The Gross Enrolment Rate in primary schools in Somali Region in 2008 was only 41%, compared to the national average of 95 percent⁹. Due to paucity of health facilities, the Regional Health Bureau, in partnership with UNICEF, has had to establish Mobile Health Teams to augment services provided by other partners in a bid to increase access to health services in pastoral areas. Potable water supply systems are being developed but the total number of rural water supply centers to be constructed and rehabilitated under PASDEP amounts to 1.8% of the national total¹⁰.

Given the ecological profile, the dominant livelihood source is pastoralism, supporting 65% of the total population, followed by agro-pastoralism (20%), crop agriculture (15%) and urban-based non-agriculture¹¹. Pastoralists derive at least half their income from livestock sales but poorer households often diversify their income sources to include sale of fuel wood, gums, resins and other natural products¹². Markets are widespread in the region with some market towns serving as nodes for intra-regional commerce and for cross-border trade, particularly in livestock. However, volumes of trade with the rest of Ethiopia are very low, due partly to low integration of the national economy and weak transport links.

⁸Permanent water sources are scarce in Liban, Fik, Warder and Korabe zones and parts of other zones.

⁹National Education Emergency Cluster, 2008, Somali Region Emergency Response Plan, October 2008

¹⁰PASDEP, Annex 7.5 – Water Supply Targets for the PASDEP Period

¹¹Somali Regional State, 2009, Regional Situation Summary, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau, Jijiga

¹² World Food Programme, USAID, DPPA, SC-UK, EC/ECHO, 2008, An Understanding of Livelihoods in Somali Regional State, Ethiopia, Updated Version July 2008

In consultation with the regional government, the following *woredas* were selected in the region to implement the community level activities of the programme: Aysha, Shinile and Kebribeyah (Hartshek *kebele*).

Gambella Region

The Gambella Peoples National Regional State is one of the smallest regions with an estimated area of 34,063 sq km. Topographically, altitudes range from 300 – 2300 meters, but the larger part of the region is below 1000 meters above sea level. Temperatures average 37°C. Rainfall is bimodal and ranges from 80 – 1200 mm with the heavy rains falling during May-October. In contrast to Somali region, the land is more productive: 26% of land area is forest, 56% is woodland and 10% grassland and cultivated land. The soils are highly fertile but land use is low: only 2.74% of the total cultivable land is cultivated¹³. Gambella is endowed with adequate water resources not only for rain-based crop and livestock production but also for irrigation, though virtually none of the 480,000 ha of irrigable land is irrigated. The major forms of livelihoods include: livestock rearing, subsistence farming, fishing, hunting and gathering, bee-keeping and small-scale gold mining.

The 2007 census indicated a total regional population of 306,916 of which 75% is rural. Development interventions are increasing in the Region but not fast enough to meet requirements. The gross enrolment rate for primary education is 60%, 44% of the population has access to health facilities, contributing to high infant mortality rates and only 12% of the population has access to potable water. The top ten diseases affecting the population include malaria, tuberculosis, respiratory disorders, intestinal parasites, anemia, diarrhea and HIV/AIDS.

The Region experiences recurrent flooding caused by the overflow of the Baro, Pampolag, Breger, and Korkow rivers. Factors that increase the vulnerability to floods include: settlement along river banks and inadequate financial and administrative capacity to invest in and manage flood-control measures. Cross-border and inter-communal conflict significantly cause internal displacement and exacerbate the negative impacts of flooding.

The two *woredas* selected for implementation of the programme interventions are Lare and Gambella Zuria. In both *woredas* people have settled along the banks of the Baro River, where water and grazing for livestock is available in abundance during dry seasons, and where people can fish. In the case of Gambella zuria *woreda*, people grow crops such as mango and papaya on the river bank, the sale of which, significantly supplements their household incomes. Ironically, settlement pattern has made the people susceptible to floods.

B. DOCUMENTS REVIEWED FOR PROGRAMME DESIGN

1. Livelihoods and Vulnerabilities: An Understanding of Livelihoods in Somali Regional States, WFP, USAID, ECHO and Save the Children
2. Vulnerable Livelihoods in the Somali Region, Ethiopia, Stephen Devereux, April 2006
3. Evaluation of the Social Safety Nets Programme, Save the Children, 2008

¹³ (a) Gambella Peoples National Regional State, 2009, General background information, Program for BCPR Mission on Early Recovery Program to Gambella, January 28-31, 2009. Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development.

(b) Gambella Peoples National Regional State, 2009, Overview of Food Security Situation in Gambella Region, DPPFSS, January 2009.

4. Non Farm Micro-Enterprise Performance and the Investment Climate, Evidence from Rural Ethiopia, World Bank, March 2008
5. National Guidelines for Livestock Relief Interventions, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
6. Somali Regional State, five Year Strategy Plan (1999-2003), Livestock, Crop and Natural Resource Development Bureau
7. Strategic Planning and Development for Somali Region Health Bureau (1999-2003), Health Bureau
8. Report of the Findings of the UN Humanitarian Assessment, September 2007
9. Pastoral Community Development Project, Ministry of Federal Affairs, Oct 2008
10. Somali Regional State, 2009, Regional Situation Summary, Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau, Jijiga
11. World Food Programme, USAID, DPPA, SC-UK, EC/ECHO, 2008, An Understanding of Livelihoods in Somali Regional State, Ethiopia, Updated Version July 2008
12. Gambella Peoples National Regional State, 2009, General background information, Program for BCPR Mission on Early Recovery Program to Gambella, January 28-31, 2009. Bureau of Agriculture and Rural Development.
13. Gambella Peoples National Regional State, 2009, Overview of Food Security Situation in Gambella Region, DPPFSS, January 2009.

C. FINDINGS OF REGIONAL ASSESSMENTS

[AVAILABLE; TO BE ADDED TO FINAL PRODOC]

D. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION & RECOVERY ADVISOR (DRRA)

Job ID/Title: Disaster Risk Reduction & Recovery Advisor (DRRRA)

Post Level: P4

Duty Station: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Type of Contract: FTA

Languages Required: English

Starting Date: May 2010

Duration of Initial Contract: One year, renewable

Background:

UNDP works closely with governments in high disaster-risk countries to build capacities at the national, sub-national and local levels for reducing disaster risk. A major role of the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) is to support UNDP Country Offices in the formulation and implementation of program and projects for disaster risk reduction. As part of this support, BCPR fields Disaster Reduction and Recovery Advisors (DRRA) in selected high disaster-risk countries.

Despite an overall improvement in the economic development in Ethiopia in the past few years, some part of the country continued to be highly vulnerable to drought, flood and man-made crisis. Faced with this situation, the Government of Ethiopia has designed several strategies and programs to reduce the country overall vulnerability to natural disaster and man - made crisis, including Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), resettlement program and a conflict prevention program and the planned comprehensive vulnerability mapping. Similarly, a new policy on National Disaster Management is being revised to address the above challenges

It is within this context that the **Early Recovery Strategic Framework of Ethiopia** has been developed by UNDP and the government of Ethiopia (GOE) through the support from Bureau of Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) and a multi year Disaster Risk Reduction and Early recovery program has been developed. The program aims to support the achievement of the objectives outlined in the Government's National Plan for Accelerated and Sustained Development to End Poverty (PASDEP). It also seeks to bridge the gap between immediate life saving relief with recovery and longer-term development through integrated and coordinated approach to Disaster Risk Reduction and early recovery programming which complements humanitarian actions and reinforces development activities.

- Revitalize and strengthen livelihoods and foster self-reliance of the affected population;
- Restore and strengthen access to quality and affordable basic social services;
- Strengthen government capacity in disaster risk reduction and management, and recovery at federal, regional, zonal and woreda levels; and
- Reinforce sustainable coping strategies through assets creation of affected communities to promote self-reliance among the key interventions of the program.

The Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Recovery program aims at sustaining livelihoods of disaster affected communities through reducing household vulnerability and improving resilience to shocks and facilitating durable solutions for self-reliance. In order to ensure successful implementation of the Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Recovery Program and achievement of its objectives, UNDP Ethiopia is planning to recruit a highly qualified, experienced and motivated advisor

Under the supervision of the Deputy Resident Representative (Programs) of the Country Office, and the technical supervision of the BCPR Regional Disaster Reduction Advisor (Johannesburg), the DRRA is responsible for providing technical advice and strategic direction for the development and implementation of disaster risk reduction programs at the country level.

A large number of the population of Ethiopia is vulnerable to natural and man-made crisis as the predominantly agrarian nature of the economy makes the country exposed and vulnerable to environmental shocks which often translate into disasters. Flood, epidemics and drought are the most frequent hazards. Ongoing national efforts to address disaster risk reduction concerns in the country – include transformation of the former national disaster policy into a new strategy for disaster risk management that emphasizes strengthening risk identification and assessment as the basis for decision-making in disaster risk reduction, mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction into development policies and programming, development of the institutional base for DRR, and, strengthening and linking disaster preparedness, response and recovery. In the past, the UN mainly provided support for development of the DRR structure and for disaster response and recovery. Among others the UN currently provides support for development of national capacities in risk assessment and DRR at federal, regional and woreda levels.

The position requires high degree of technical knowledge of disaster risk reduction, ability to quickly analyze and understand the country context, build partnerships, mobilize resources, develop innovative solutions and mobilize regional and global knowledge to meet the specific country needs.

The main emphasis of DRRA post in the Ethiopian context – new program development/ deepening or expanding an existing program/ coordination with other UN agencies, IFIs and other development partners/ technical support to the ongoing program/ resource mobilization.

Summary of Key Functions:

- Implementation of programme strategies
- Management of the DRR, ER and conflict Prevention programme components
- Creation of strategic partnerships and implementation of the resource mobilization strategy
- Provision of top quality policy advisory services to the Government, UN cluster groups, CSOs and
- Facilitation of knowledge building and management

Description of Responsibilities:

Programs

- Provide leadership and technical input for the design, development, and implementation of UNDP/ UN disaster reduction risk reduction initiatives in support of the national governments.

- Identify specific needs and demands of the country programs in different technical areas – risk identification, urban risk management, pre-disaster recovery planning – and help build partnerships at the national, regional or global levels to meet those needs. Where possible, serve as a broker in harnessing regional and global support through BCPR to respond to such needs.
- Analyze the socio-economic environment, disaster-risk and institutional context to provide advisory services in the field of disaster reduction, identifying catalytic areas where disaster risk reduction can be integrated and add value to other, ongoing or planned UNDP support interventions.
- Coordinate UNDP disaster reduction efforts with the other ISDR system partners – government agencies, UN agencies, the World Bank, national and international NGOs, academic and research institutions – at the country level. Where suitable (such as in One-UN Pilot Countries).
- Identify and follow up on potential opportunities for resource mobilization in support of disaster risk reduction programs. This may include support from bilateral development partners, the international financial institutions, as well as cost-sharing with the host government. As needed, advise the Country Office on preparation of programme proposals for submission to BCPR Project Appraisal Committee (BPAC) or ant bilateral and multilateral donors for resource allocation.
- Monitor ongoing projects substantively through discussing project work plans, progress and performance; conduct evaluation missions and write TORs for consultants; propose direction and solutions in steering committee meetings, visit project sites to monitor and assess implementation; resolve problems in execution and implementation streamlining relations between national project directors, regional coordination offices consultants and executing agencies. Seek complementarities and integration with ongoing projects in other portfolios.
- In post-disaster situations, in coordination with the Regional Disaster Reduction Advisor (and other support available from regional and global level) advise the Country Office on recovery issues including: utilization of emergency grants; post-disaster assessments; refinement of early recovery frameworks/ programs; reorientation, as appropriate, of existing CO programs to meet recovery needs; and planning for longer term recovery.

Knowledge management

- Distil lessons learned and good practices and share them with the CO, the UNCT, and BCPR, the CPR Network and the wider disaster reduction and ER community of practice. When delegated, participate in regional and global practice development meetings on disaster risk reduction.
- Mentor UNDP/ UN system staff members and/ or project personnel working on disaster reduction issues

Policy

- Advocate, promote awareness and understanding of the links and mutually supportive goals and objectives of disaster reduction, sustainable development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

- As appropriate, on behalf of UNDP/ UN system provide policy level advice to the host government in development of institutional, legislative and policy frameworks for disaster risk reduction.
- As needed, based on country level experience, provide inputs for the guidelines and practice notes on disaster risk reduction and recovery. Report on key trends in UNDP/ UN system program portfolio at the country level and its policy implications.
- Facilitate advocacy efforts related to mainstreaming disaster reduction & ER into UNDP/ UN system supported development initiatives in the country.

Competencies:

- Integrity and fairness -- embodies UN values and promotes the well-being of all individuals regardless of gender, religion, race, nationality, or age.
- Cultural sensitivity and adaptability – communicates effectively with and relates to people of different cultures, demonstrating an ability to see issues from other perspectives.
- Strong corporate commitment - works to achieve the goals of UNDP as a whole making significant contributions to corporate priorities or initiatives led by other UNDP offices and bureaus

Functional

- Knowledge of the international disaster reduction system
- Knowledge of country's hazards, vulnerabilities and risks
- Ability to provide inputs for disaster risk assessment and its application to risk management decision-making
- Knowledge of UN cluster operations & inter cluster coordination to mainstream Early Recovery into the various clusters

Managerial

- Ability to build strong relationships with external actors – cultivate productive relationships with donors, partners and other important institutions and individuals
- Excellent oral and written communication skills
- Ability to anticipate and understand client needs, formulate clear strategic plans, prioritize interventions, and allocate resources according to priorities
- Ability to develop innovative solutions - encourages and contributes creative solutions to address challenging situations

Behavioral

- Ability to establish effective working relations in a multicultural team environment
- Resourcefulness, initiative, and maturity of judgment

Qualifications:

- Advanced university degree in social sciences or rural development discipline relevant to disaster reduction with internationally recognized contributions to the theory and

practice of disaster reduction and early Recovery.

- Proven record of achievement over 10 years of increasingly responsible experience in planning and managing technical co-operation strategies and relevant advocacy programs in disaster reduction, emergency response and post-disaster recovery. Extensive field experience in disaster environments and an in-depth knowledge of issues in the country.
- Application of theoretical knowledge in the design, management and evaluation of complex, multi-disciplinary capacity building programs involving national governments, civil society, the UN system and international organizations. Well proven analytical and writing skills. Demonstrated abilities and contributions to policy and guideline formulation, resource mobilization, team building, team leadership and management, preferably in a capacity related to the UN system. Experience in establishing inter-organizational networks and partnerships at the operational level.
- Fluency in English essential. Other UN official languages an asset.

E. Senior National DRR/ER Expert [Regional Coordinators]

Location :	Somali Regional State of Ethiopia, Jijiga, Gambella Regional State, Gambella
Practice Area :	Crisis Prevention and Recovery
Vacancy no :	
Duration of Assignment :	One year (with possibility of renewal)
Organizational Unit :	Poverty Reduction and MDG, UNDP Ethiopia
Post Level :	SB-4
Reporting:	International Advisor for DRR/ER
Closing date :	
Duties and Responsibilities :	

Background

Somali region of Ethiopia has repeatedly encountered recurrent drought that worsened vulnerability level of the poor, resulting in wide spread internal displacement, and posed the need for an integrated recovery programme to enable pastoral and agro pastoral communities to recover from the impacts of drought. To this effect, a recovery programme has been piloted in Somali region as a first step to link emergency response with the process of recovery and asset protection. UNDP in collaboration with IOM developed a reintegration strategy to define the modality and subsequent reintegration needs of internally displaced persons (IDP) returning to their areas of origin. This programme has been realigned to accommodate the principles and approach of the Food Security Coalition programmes of Ethiopia and expand its partnership and has stepped into the second phase with broad partnership of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) operating in the area.

The coordinated Rural Development proposal submitted to the Japanese government for support through the Human Security Trust Fund (HSTF) in the name of UNCT, as part of the broader recovery programme has now been approved and is about to step into implementation.

In view of enhancing collaborative response and joint effort among UNCT to the successful implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction, Early Recovery and conflict Prevention, using the services of a senior National Programme Coordination Officer (PCO) is found imperative. The PCO is urgently needed to Coordinate the Disaster Risk Reduction, Recovery and Conflict Prevention programme and carry out extensive and sustained capacity building and programme coordination support to ensure timely implementation and link emergency interventions with the process of Recovery and longer term development.

Required Qualification, Skills and Experience :

Education and experience

- Masters degree in Rural Development, Disaster Risk Reduction, food and livelihood security or in disciplines relevant to crisis management, disaster preparedness, IDP reintegration, knowledge of pastoral livelihood is an asset.
- At least 7 years experience in coordination and project/programme management, capacity development preferably within the United Nations or international organizations.

Duties and Responsibilities

Although the position will be based either in the capital city of Somali Regional State or Gambella Regional State, the senior national expert may be required to travel extensively in the region. The PCO will discharge the following responsibilities:

Programme Management

- Coordinate the production of programme outputs by assuming overall responsibility for the management and co-ordination of programme activities;
- Supervise and coordinate the work of the recruited team or consultants;
- Oversee and guarantee the quality and timely production of the programme work plan and financial reports as required;
- Participate in preparation of periodic reports as required by donors, the Country Office on a regular and demand driven basis;
- Ensure that the implementation of the programme activities is carried out in the most effective and expeditious manner;
- Carry out regular monitoring to ensure measurement of programme achievements;
- Evaluate completed programme with special emphasis on the impact of UNDP involvement in the programme achievements in order to assess the effectiveness and impact of UNDP assistance.
- Excellent proposal preparation, analytical report writing and documentation skills in English
- Ability to convey difficult issues, proven political judgment, sensitivity to local cultures, listening skills.
- Knowledge and experience of UNDP and UN system policies such UN guiding principles on IDPs and UNDG guideline on durable solutions on displaced persons, Yohogo framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Excellent ability to quickly grasp and synthesize inputs from a range of sources, especially those related to crisis management and pastoralist livelihood.
- Proficient in using the prevalent computer applications (word processing, spreadsheet, presentations, project planning, Internet).
- Self-motivated, ability to work with minimum supervision, seriousness about quality and timeliness of work.
- Efficient, results-based and client services oriented, as well as excellent organization skills
- Demonstrated behaviour of professional and personal ethics, transparency and openness;
- Practical experience of project/programme implementation in post conflict countries, with knowledge;

Programme Coordination

- Ensure interface with UNDP Office and major programme stakeholders (UNCT & SRS)
- Excellent interpersonal and diplomatic skills, team oriented work style, work experience in multi-cultural environment, proven ability to facilitate cooperation in a multidisciplinary team.
- Foster, establish and maintain links with other related national and international projects and collaborative actors in the Somali region;
- Liaise with UNCTs, especially through designated IDP focal points drawn from participating UN agencies in the region. Support the regional team in its efforts to design specific support interventions for the UNCT Realigned Recovery Programme in the region and to strengthen linkages between humanitarian response and longer term development.
- Contribute substantively to inter-agency crisis management capacity building activities in general, IDP movement and reintegration to achieve sustainable livelihoods
- Liaise and coordinate with UN agencies, NGOs and other agencies involved in support of the regional government.
- Facilitate the coordination of, and participate in, regional inter-agency missions, working groups and information gathering and dissemination mechanisms;
- Develop recommendations for collaborative approaches to support crisis prevention and recovery in the region;
- Develop and maintain contacts with key players in the region with a view to ensuring that UN programs and initiatives in the region leverage available resources and help sustain longer-term efforts;
- Support regional advocacy efforts related to the promotion of IDP Reintegration and National Recovery Policy and Strategy

Operations and Finance Management

- Prepare, review budget, as well as work plans in consultation with the appropriate parties.
- Advise partners on programme managerial arrangements.
- Supervise the provision of support services to the programme; namely finance/admin, logistics, etc;
- Ensure that UNDP rules and procedures are dully applied in all areas of programme interventions;
- Ensure that the necessary administrative and logistical support services are provided on a timely basis;
- Review security arrangements in light of requirements and ensure the efficient implementation of all recommended measures;
- Assume any other function as requested by the Programme Manager/Advisor.

F. PROGRAMME ASSOCIATE



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
JOB DESCRIPTION**

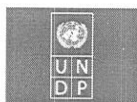
I. Position Information

Job Code Title: Programme Associate
Pre-classified Grade: ICS-6
Bureau: UNDP/Ethiopia
Supervisor : International Programme Advisor, DRR/ER

VI. Recruitment Qualifications

Education:	University Degree in Business or Public Administration, Economics, management, Accounting or Social Sciences would be desirable,
Experience:	5 to 7 years of progressively responsible administrative or programme experience is required. Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc) and advance knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web based management systems.
Language Requirements:	Fluency in English and national language of the duty station.

G. PROGRAMME ASSISTANTS



**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
GENERIC JOB DESCRIPTION**

I. Position Information

Job Code Title: Programme Assistant
Pre-classified Grade: ICS-5
Supervisor: Programme Coordinator of the operation region

II. Organizational Context

Under the overall guidance of the International advisor for Disaster Risk Reduction and Early Recovery and direct supervision of the regional programme coordinator, the Programme Assistant provides programme support services ensuring high quality, accuracy and consistency of work.

The Programme Assistant works in close collaboration with the operations, programme and project staff in the CO, implementing partners and UNDP HQ as required to exchange information and

support programme delivery.

III. Functions / Key Results Expected

Summary of Key Functions:

- Support to formulation of programme strategies and the Country Programme Action Plan
- Support to management of the CO programme
- Provide Administrative support to the Programme Unit
- Support to partnership building
- Support to knowledge building and knowledge sharing

2. Supports formulation of **programme strategies and the Country Programme Action Plan** focusing on achievement of the following results:

- Collection, analysis and presentation of information for identification of areas for support and programme formulation/ implementation.

3. Provides effective support to **management of the regional DRR/ER programme** focusing on the achievement of the following results:

- Creation of projects in Atlas, preparation of budget revisions, revision of project award and project status, determination of unutilized funds, operational and financial closure of a project.
- Presentation of information for audit of NEX projects.
- Follow up of audit action plan
- Liquidation of advances and recording of FR from IPs

4. Provides **administrative support to the Programme Unit** focusing on achievement of the following results:

- Preparation of non-PO vouchers for development projects.
- Maintenance of the internal expenditures control system including timely corrective actions on unposted vouchers, including the vouchers with budget check errors, match exceptions, unapproved vouchers.
- Creation of e-requisitions in Atlas for development projects, register of goods receipt in Atlas.
- Making budget check for requisitions, POs and vouchers.
- Maintaining project records and correspondence properly for easy reference

5. Supports in strengthening partnership focusing on achievement of the following results:

- Review progress, identify bottleneck and advise IPs and report to the programme coordinator and/or International DRR/ER advisor for further support and remedial measures.

6. Supports **knowledge building and knowledge sharing** in the project areas and the CO focusing on achievement of the following results:
- Participation in the trainings for the operations/ projects staff on programme.
 - Contributions to knowledge networks and communities of practice.
 - Promote sharing of best practices between projects

IV. Impact of Results

Accurate data entry and financial information have an impact on the quality and implementation of the UNDP programme. A client-oriented and efficient approach impact on the image of UNDP in the country.

V. Competencies and Critical Success Factors

Corporate Competencies:

- Demonstrates commitment to UNDP's mission, vision and values.
- Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability

Functional Competencies:

Knowledge Management and Learning

- Shares knowledge and experience
- Actively works towards continuing personal learning, acts on learning plan and applies newly acquired skills

Development and Operational Effectiveness

- Ability to perform a variety of standard tasks related to Results Management, including screening and collecting of programme/ projects documentation, projects data entering, preparation of revisions, filing, provision of information
- Ability to provide input to business processes re-engineering, implementation of new system, including new IT based systems
- Good knowledge of Results Management Guide and Toolkit

Leadership and Self-Management

- Focuses on result for the client and responds positively to feedback
- Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude

VI. Recruitment Qualifications	
Education:	Secondary Education preferably with specialized certification in Accounting and/or Finance. University Degree in Business or Public Administration, Economics, Political Sciences and Social Sciences would be desirable, but it is not a requirement.
Experience:	3 to 5 years of relevant administrative or programme experience is required at the national or international level. Experience in the usage of computers and office software packages (MS Word, Excel, etc) and knowledge of spreadsheet and database packages, experience in handling of web based management systems.
Language Requirements:	Fluency in written and spoken English and national language of the duty station.

H. MAPS: SOMALI, GAMBELLA, SNNPR, OROMIYA

[AVAILABLE; TO BE ADDED TO FINAL PRODOC]

I. ACCEPTANCE OF PRODOC BY GOVERNMENT OF ETHIOPIA

From: Kasahun Bedada [<mailto:bedadak@yahoo.com>]

Sent: Monday, August 17, 2009 4:07 PM

To: Takele Teshome

Subject: The document

Dear Takele

This message is about the document "Strengthening National Capacities for DRR & Livelihoods Recovery Program Document". After looking, particularly, the expected output I come to this conclusion:

1. The document is prepared based on the information we obtained from the 2 Regional States,
2. The expected outputs listed on the document are good and from these it is possible to add activities needed to be implemented in each of the Regional States.

So, I would like to inform you that I have accepted the document.

Best Regards

K. Bedada